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## ICE \$23 PER 500

**INTIMATIONS.**

**UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.**

**NOTICE.**

**T**he Undersigned has resumed of  
Secretary of the Society.  
By Order of the Board, N. J. E.  
29th October, 1883.

**"THE TROPICAL AGRICULTURIST."**

**A**ll about Coffee, Cinnamon, Tea,  
Cardamom, Libanota Coffee, and  
Sugar, and other New, as well as Old,  
FROM MONTH TO MONTH.  
**THE SECOND VOLUME, 1882-83**  
has 12 Monthly Numbers, costing 100  
is, now ready with an exhaustive and  
in, handsomely bound in cloth, gold  
Price £1 2s. or R13.50 credit; and £1  
each. Postage 6d.

**N**ew! The Third Volume commences  
July issue, the Subscription counting  
July, 1883, (but including the Extra No.  
T.A. with Report on Forests and Maps)  
A full-page London Price List for  
Old Products, each month, is a feature  
T.A. new, and much information is borne  
in reference to Fruit-growing and Horticulture,  
as well as to Native Agriculture and  
Fruit-garden generally.

**A**nnual Subscription for China and India  
R14 or £10.25 paid in advance.

**FOR SWATOW AND BANGKOK.**

**THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**T**he Company's Steamer

**"KONG BENG."**

Captain B. Jones, will be despatched  
about Ports TO-DAY, the 29th inst.  
Two P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
YUEN PAT H.  
Agents,  
29th October, 1883.

**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FO  
**T**HE Company's Steamship  
 "K'WANGTUNG,"  
 Captain M. Young will be despatched  
 above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 3  
 at DAYLIGHT.  
 For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**DOUGLAS LA PRACE**  
 General Manager  
 29th October, 1893.

**THE CHINA AND MANILA ST  
 SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED**

**T**OR MANILA VIA AMOY.  
**THE** Company's Steamship  
 "ESMERALDA,"  
 Captain Wright, will be despatched for

**FIVE P.M.**  
 For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**RUSSELL & General Manager**  
 29th October, 1888.  
**FOR MAURITIUS via SINGAPORE**  
**THE Steamship**  
**"HAINAN,"**  
 Captain J. Wozzo, will be despatched about  
 above Ports on 30th instant.  
 For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**25th October, 1888.**  
**NOTICE.**  
**COMPAGNIE DES MESSENGERS**  
**MAINTIENS.**  
**PAQUEBOTS POSTES MARITIMES.**

"IRAOUADY"  
 Captain Pasquelin, will be despatched  
 shortly after her arrival from Europe  
 G. DE CHAMPE  
 Agent.  
 29th October, 1883.

NOTICE  
 COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
 MARITIMES  
 PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS  
 The Company's Steamship  
 "MENTALAH"  
 Captain Blanc, will be despatched  
 YOKOHAMA,  
 shortly after the arrival of the next  
 Mail from Europe.  
 G. DE CHAMPE

29th October, 1893. Agent.

**CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**NOTICE.**

**SHAREHOLDERS** are reminded  
SECOND CALL of \$16.68 on the  
of the New Issue is payable on the 31st  
November at the rate of \$ 1/2 per share  
to be charged on all overdue Calls.

By Order, **A. S. GARDNER**  
Acting Secy.

26th October, 1893.

**UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY'S  
CANTON, LIMITED.**

**NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.**

**A**CTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Eastern Bank of Canada, in and for the Province of Ontario, is hereby resolved, that the sum of Eighteen Dollars and Twenty-Nine Cents per Share for the year 1882, will be paid on the 1st day of NOVEMBER, the 22nd instant.

WARRANTS may be had on application to the Office of the Society on and after that date.

By Order of the Board,  
DOUGLAS JONES  
Acting Secretary

22nd October, 1883.

**CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE LIMITED.**

**NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.**

**THE SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS** of the above-named Company will be held at the Offices of the Undersigned, at Queen's Road, at NOON, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of OCTOBER INSTANT.

General Agents,  
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.  
17th October, 1893.

**CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE  
LIMITED.**

**NOTICE.**

**THE TRANSFER BOOKS** of the  
Company will be **CLOSED** from the  
17th day of October Instant, but  
included.

**JARDINE, MATHESON &  
General Agents,  
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.  
17th October, 1893.**

**NOTICE.**

**THE** Underwritten have been  
Agents of the **CHINA FIREWORKS  
FUSILLERY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED**



**LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.** have received the following NEW GOODS:  
 Fenders and Fire-irons, New Fire-guards and Coal Vases, Kitchen Cooking Stoves.  
 Hink's "Dimple" Table Lamps in new designs, "New Folding Lamp Shades, Lichen "Dagmar" Shades.  
 "Shanghai" "Trunk and Ladder" Dress Trunks, Travelling Bags and Hold-alls, Despatch Boxes and Portfolios.  
 New "Silver" Playing Cards, "Mogul" and "Queen's" Cal. Balls, Soap Boxes, New Office Stationery.  
 Christmas Cards in New Prices Designs, Monks and Nuns Cards, Porcelain Monks Tablets.  
 Artists' Materials and New Canvases, Air Bells and Candles, New Cutlery.  
 Christy's Felt-Hats in New Shapes and Colors, Edwells' Felt-Hats on Cork, Crocheting Caps and "Lawn-Shower" Caps.  
 Tennis Suits, Tennis Hats, Tennis Balls, Croquet Balls, Ball and Stumps, Guns and Sportsman's Sundries.  
 Cope's Tobacco, Fresh Golden Cloud, Fresh Birdseye and Mixture, Manila and Peacock Cigars.  
 New Saddlery, Whips and Fly Switches, Cherry Combs and Brushes, Saddles and Saddle-Cloths.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. 163.

25th October, 1893.

**NOTICE.**

**A. S. WATSON & CO.**

**FAMILY AND DISPENSARY CHEMISTS.**

By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor and his Royal Highness the

**DUKE OF EDINBURGH.**

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,**

**PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS.**

**DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIERS,**

**And**

**AERATED WATER MAKERS.**

**SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED,**

**PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.**

**NOTICE.**—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the

**Firm, A. S. WATSON & Co., or**

**HONGKONG DISPENSARY.** 123

**NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.**

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until discontinued.

Correspondents are requested to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

**BIRTH.**

On the 27th October, at Hongkong, the wife of W. E. CLARKE, of a son (still born). 1106

**The Daily Press.**

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 29TH, 1893.

**THE Anti-Chinese party in the United States**

has recently been much exercised by a decision given in Boston by Judges Lowell and Nelson to the effect that the Chinese Restriction Act did not apply to British subjects of Chinese extraction. A contrary decision has since been given by the California Court, which is said to carry greater weight than the Boston decision on account of the superior status of the Judges by whom it was given, and at any rate it will be adopted as the rule on the Pacific Coast unless or until it is reversed by the Supreme Court. Should an appeal be made to the latter tribunal and the decision be in favour of the Chinese claiming British nationality, there would be no difficulty in passing a supplementary Act to exclude such persons. England would hardly be likely to raise any objection to such legislation, and even were she so inclined she has already got the ground from under her feet by allowing the Anti-Chinese legislation of the Australian colonies. The question raised is of some interest as affecting the latter. We have not before us copies of the Australian Acts, and are not aware whether they contain any exemption in favour of Hongkong or Straits born Chinese, but as far as our recollection goes they do not. If so the question might be raised whether a Chinese British subject would be liable to the poll-tax imposed on Chinese landing in any of the colonies. As regards the United States, however, there can be no doubt of the ability of the legislature to pass such measures as are necessary to extend the existing restriction law to all of Chinese race without regard to their political nationality. The *Alta California*, in an article on the subject, says that between 1732 and 1832 there were concluded between Great Britain and the United States thirty-one different treaties and conventions, and a careful examination of these disclose but two passages bearing directly on the question of freedom of intercourse and residence. These are found in the treaties of 1794 and 1813 respectively. Beginning with the one of later date, we find the following guarantee:—"There shall be no territory of the United States of America and all the territories of His Britannic Majesty in Europe a reciprocal liberty of commerce. The inhabitants of the two countries respectively shall have liberty freely and securely to come with their ships and cargoes to all such places, ports, and rivers in the territories aforesaid, to which other foreigners are permitted to come, to enter into the same and to remain and reside in any ports of said territories respectively." The phrase "the territories of His Britannic Majesty in Europe" would exclude subjects of Asiatic origin from any benefits that may be claimed under this clause, and there may be, further, more considerable doubt whether the treaty of 1794 is still in force, as since it was concluded a state of war has existed between the two countries, and subsequent treaties have embodied different provisions for most of those contained in that treaty. Granting, however, that the treaty is still operative there remains, according to the *Alta*, only the following as a bar to the admission of what the journal calls "an inviolable Chinese law," namely:—"It is agreed that it shall at all times be free to His Majesty's subjects and to the citizens of the United States, and also to the Indians dwelling on either side of the said boundary line, freely to pass and repass, by land or inland navigation, into the respective territories and countries of the two parties on the Continent of America (the country within the limits of the Hudson Bay

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The return of birds and beasts for the quarter ending the 30th September, shows that in the British and Foreign community there were 36 birds and 45 beasts, and amongst the Chinese 316 birds and 149 beasts. The annual death rate was, for the whole population, 35.30; British and Foreign community, 18.53; and deducting non-residents, 14.33; Chinese, 35.67.

The *Japan Gazette* has taken the *Missa Bibi* Company's steamer *Kio-maru*, Captain G. W. Wither, which left Yokohama on the 12th inst. for Kobe, is stranded in Shiga Bay, about nine miles from the coast. The vessel is heavily laden with cargo, and the crew are in a state of alarm. The cargo was being landed, and it will all be saved. The *Alta California*, in an article on the subject, says that between 1732 and 1832 there were concluded between Great Britain and the United States thirty-one different treaties and conventions, and a careful examination of these disclose but two passages bearing directly on the question of freedom of intercourse and residence. These are found in the treaties of 1794 and 1813 respectively. Beginning with the one of later date, we find the following guarantee:—"There shall be no territory of the United States of America and all the territories of His Britannic Majesty in Europe a reciprocal liberty of commerce. The inhabitants of the two countries respectively shall have liberty freely and securely to come with their ships and cargoes to all such places, ports, and rivers in the territories aforesaid, to which other foreigners are permitted to come, to enter into the same and to remain and reside in any ports of said territories respectively." The phrase "the territories of His Britannic Majesty in Europe" would exclude subjects of Asiatic origin from any benefits that may be claimed under this clause, and there may be, further, more considerable doubt whether the treaty of 1794 is still in force, as since it was concluded a state of war has existed between the two countries, and subsequent treaties have embodied different provisions for most of those contained in that treaty. Granting, however, that the treaty is still operative there remains, according to the *Alta*, only the following as a bar to the admission of what the journal calls "an inviolable Chinese law," namely:—"It is agreed that it shall at all times be free to His Majesty's subjects and to the citizens of the United States, and also to the Indians dwelling on either side of the said boundary line, freely to pass and repass, by land or inland navigation, into the respective territories and countries of the two parties on the Continent of America (the country within the limits of the Hudson Bay

Company only excepted). The *Alta* points out, however, that this clause relates only to the Canada boundary line, and it under it the Chinese of Hongkong have a right to enter the United States, they must come by way of British Columbia; but at the date of the treaty British Columbia was a part of the Hudson Bay Company's Territory, and therefore, it is doubtful whether the guarantee of free passage and repassage of the northern boundary line now extends to that part of it. We agree with our San Francisco contemporary that it is scarcely credible that Great Britain would raise a quibble, based on this obscure section of an ancient treaty, to any restriction of legislation which might be adopted by Congress. As already observed, the action of England in approving Anti-Chinese legislation in the Australian colonies would put out of court any objection to the legislation of the United States with the same end in view. It is true the measures in force in Australia are not of such an "invulnerable" description as those in America, but a mere question of degree would have no bearing on the argument. The conclusion of the article in the *Alta* has some local interest, and we therefore quote that portion in full:—"However, should the delicate scruples of Eastern members of Congress induce them to refuse to pass a law forbidding the Chinese of Hongkong to come to the United States, unless a treaty is previously negotiated, there is still one resource, and a good one, too. There is nothing to prevent Congress from passing an Act requiring that any Chinaman who is a subject of Great Britain and desires to come to the United States shall be required to obtain from the Government of the Colony in which he is living a certificate identifying himself and establishing his nativity. This would throw on the British in Hongkong the responsibility of certifying to the nativity of emigrants from that colony, and there is reason to believe the law would be observed with sufficient fidelity to prevent any great fraud by the shipment of Chinese coolies under the name of British subjects." As to the policy of excluding the Chinese we have repeatedly expressed our opinion that it is a mistaken one. That the United States has a right to adopt it, however, is now a settled question, and they are evidently bent on making it effective. But they need hardly give themselves much concern as to emigration of Hongkong Chinese. Such emigration would necessarily always be confined within very narrow limits, and would in itself not be worth serious consideration, but if the decision of the Californian Court be acted upon there is little likelihood of England interfering to claim exceptional rights for British born Chinese over other members of the same race not British born.

The delivery of the American mail was begun at 2.15 on Saturday morning.

**H.M. Submarine Cable, Commander H. W. Hill, left for service on Saturday.**

As will be seen by the telegram in another column, which was received yesterday by the Harbour Master, another typhoon is reported on the coast of Luzon.

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